PUBLIC HEALTH, LABOUR AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, dated the 17th September 1965.

G.S.R. 695.—The draft of the following rules further to amend the Mysore Municipalities (Election of Councillors) Rules, 1965 which the Government of Mysore proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 38 and 323 of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 22 of 1964) is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of Section 38 and 323 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 8th November 1965.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules by the State Government before the date specified above will be considered by the Government. Objections or suggestions may be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Health, Labour and Municipal Administration Department, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.

DRAFT MYSORE MUNICIPALITIES (ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS) SECOND (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965.

1, **Title.**—These rules may be called the Mysore Municipalities (Election of Councillors) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965.

2. **Amendment of rule 2.**—In sub-rule (2), of rule 2 of the Mysore Municipalities (Election of Councillors) Rules, 1965 :—

(i) in clause (a), for the words "a mark" the words "his thumb mark" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (b) for the word "mark" occurring in two places, the words "thumb mark" shall be substituted.

[No. PLM 33 MLR 65.]

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

B. VENKATARAMIA,
Deputy Secretary (Special).

221

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section 45, where such shares form part of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company aftar the 31st day March, 1964, for a period of five successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such company commences the operations for which it has been established;";

(*ii*) for Part I of the Schedule, the following Part shall be substituted, namely:—

PART I

Paragraph		*Rate of tax*
(*a*) In the case of every individual :—		
(*i*) on the first rupees one lakh of net wealth	...	*Nil*
(*ii*) on the next rupees four lakhs of net wealth	...	0.5%
(*iii*) on the next rupees five lakhs of net wealth	...	1.0%
(*iv*) on the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	...	2.0%
(*v*) on the balance of net wealth	...	2.5%
(*b*) In the case of every Hindu undivided family :—		
(*i*) on the first rupees two lakhs of net wealth	...	*Nil*
(*ii*) on the next rupees three lakhs of net wealth		0.5%
(*iii* on the next rupees five lakhs of net wealth	...	1.0%
(*iv*) on the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	...	2.0%
(*v*) on the balance of net wealth	...	2.5%

(*c*) In addition, in the case of every individual and Hindu undivided family, where the net wealth of the individual or Hindu undivided family includes the value of any asset, being building or land (other than business premises), or any right in such building or land, situated in any area falling in category A or Category B or Category C or Category D specified in rule 2 of Paragraph B, tax at the following rate or rates computed with reference to the value of such assets determined in accordance with rule 1 of the said Paragraph B:—

(*i*) where the total value of such assets as determined under Paragraph B does not exceed rupees two lakhs	*Nil.*
(*ii*) where the total value of such assets as determined under Paragraph B exceeds rupees two lakhs but does not exceed rupees seven lakhs.	1% of the amount by which the total value of such assets as so determined exceeds rupees two lakhs.

(iii) where the total value of such assets as determined under Paragraph B exceeds rupees seven lakhs but does not exceed rupees twelve lakhs	Rs 5,000 *plus* 2% of the amount by which the total value of such assets as so determined exceeds rupees seven lakhs.
(iv) where the total value of such assets as determined under Paragraph B exceeds rupees twelve lakhs but does not exceed rupees seventeen lakhs.	Rs. 15,000 *puls* 3% of the amount by which the total value of such assets as so determined exceeds rupees twelve lakhs.
(v) where the total value of such assets as determined under Paragraph B exceeds rupees seventeen lakhs.	Rs. 30,000 *puls* 4% of the amount by which the total value of such assets as so determined exceeds rupees seventeen lakhs.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this part "business premises" means any building or land or part of such building or land, or any right in building or land or part thereof, owned by the assessee and used throughout the previous year for the purposes of his business or profession, and includes any building used for the purpose of residence of persons employed in the business or any building used for the welfare of such persons as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch-room.

Paragraph B

Rule 1.—The total value of assets for the purposes of clause (*c*) of Paragraph A shall be determined as being the aggregate amount by which the value of such, assets, included in the net-wealth of the individual or Hindu uudivided family, which are situated in any area falling in the category specified in column 1 here under exceeds the amount specified thereagainst in column 2:—

Category of area (1)	Amount (2)
A	Rs. 5,00,000
B	The amount by which the value of such assets situated in any area falling in Category A falls short of Rs. 5,00,000, or an amount of Rs. 4,00,000, whichever is less.

(1)	(2)
C	The amount by which the aggregate of the value of such assets situated in any area falling in Category A or Category B falls short of Rs. 5,00,000, or in a case where there is no such asset situated in an area falling in Category A, the amount by which the value of such assets situated in any area falling in Category B falls short of Rs. 4,00,000, or, in either case, an amount of Rs. 3,00,000, whichever is less.
	The amount by which the aggregate of the value of such assets situated in any area falling in Category A or Category B or Category C falls short of Rs. 5,00,000, or, in a case where there is no such asset situated in an area falling in Category A, the amount by which the aggregate of the value of such assets situated in any area falling in Category B or Category C falls short of Rs. 4,00,000, or, in a case where there is no such asset situated in an area falling in Category A or Category B, the amount by which the value of such assets situated in any area falling in Category C falls short of Rs. 3,00,000, or, in each case, an amount of Rs. 2,00,000, whichever is less.

Rule 2.—For the purposes of this Part, all cities and towns in India, the population of which, including the population of the contiguous municipalities and cantonments according to the census held in the year 1961—

(i) exceeds sixteen lakhs shall be treated as falling in Category A;

(ii) exceeds eight lakhs but does not exceed sixteen lakhs shall be treated as falling in Category B;

(iii) exceeds four lakhs but does not exceed eight lakhs shall be treated as falling in Category C; and

(iv) exceeds one lakh but does, not exceed four lakhs shall be treated as falling in Category D'

71 *Amendment of Act* 18 *of* 1958.—In the Gift-tax Act, 1958,—

(*i*) in section 5, in sub-section (1), after clause (*v*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*va*) (*i*) to such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place as has been notified by the Central Government for the purposes of sub-section (6) of section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961;(43 of 1961.) or

(*ii*) by way of settlement on trust, of property the income from which, according to the deed of settlement, is to be used exclusively in connection with the temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place specified therein and notified as aforesaid;",

(*ii*) in Chapter IV, after section 18, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"18*A*. *Credit for stamp duty paid on instrument of gift*.—Where any stamp duty has been paid under any law relating to stamp duty in force in any State on an instrument of gift of property in respect of which the gift-tax payable exceeds one thousand rupees, the assessee shall be entitled to a deduction from the gift-tax payable by him of an amount equal to the stamp duty so paid or one-half of the sum by wihch the gift-tax payable, before making the deduction under this section, exceeds one thousand rupees, whichever is less."

72 *Amendment of Act 63 of* 1960.—In the Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Act, 1960,—

(*i*) in section 2,—

(*a*) in clause (b), for the words, brackets, figures and letters "clause (7*A*) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) and includes a company referred to in sub-clause, (*ii*) of clause (5*A*)", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"clause (26) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and includes a company referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (17)";

(*b*) in clause (c), the words, figures and letters "having been issued and subscribed for before the 1st day of Apirl, 1960" shall be omitted;

(*c*) in clause (d), for the words and figures "Indian Income-tax Act, 1922" (11 of 1922) the words and figures Income-tax Act, 1961" 43 of 1961 shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in section 3,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1) and in sub-section (3), after the words "preference share of a company", the words, figures and letters "issued and subscribed for before the 1st April, 1960" shall be inserted ;

(*b*) in sub-section (2), after the words, figures and letters "after the 31st March, 1959",. the words, figures and letters and before the 1st April, 1960" shall be inserted;

(c) in sub-section (4), after the words "preference share", the words, figures and letters "issued and subscribed for before the 1st April, 1960" shall be inserted;

(d) in sub-section (6),—

(*i*) after the words "in this section", the words, figure and letter "and section 4A', shall be inserted;

(*ii*) for the words, brackets, figures and letter sub-section (3D)of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922", (11 of 1922) the words and figures "section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961" (43 of 1661) shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in section 4.—

(*a*) for the words "Where any preference share has been issued by a company any portion of the profits and gains of which", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Where any preference share of a company has been issued and subscribed for before the 1st April, 1960, and any portion of the profits and gains of the company";

(*b*) for the words and figures "Indian Income-tax Act, 1922", (11 of 1922) the words and figures "Income-tax Act, 1961" (43 of 1961) shall be substituted;

(*iv*) after section 4, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*4A. Deduction of income-tax*—Where the stipulated dividend in respect of a preference share of a company—

(*a*) is specified to be subject to income-tax and a deduction is made therefrom on account of the income-tax payable by the company, or

(b) is being paid subject to a deduction therefrom on account of the income-tax payable by the company,

not-withstanding the absence of any specification that the dividend would be subject to income-tax,

such deduction shall in no case exceed twenty-five per cent. of the stipulated dividend.";

(*v*) in section 6, for the words "this Act", the words and figures "section 3 or section 4" shall be substituted.

73. *Amendment of Act 52 of 1963.*—In section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963,—

(*i*) in sub-section (1), for clause (*b*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*b*) where in the case of a unit holder, being an individual, the total income for any previous year as computed under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961.) before including therein the amount of qualifying dividend—

(*i*) does not exceed a sum of twenty thousand rupees, the qualifying dividend shall not be included in computing the total income of the unit holder for that year;

(*ii*) exceeds a sum of twenty thousand rupees, the qualifying dividend shall be included in computing the total income of the unit holder for that year, but he shall be entitled to a deduction from the amount of income-tax payable by him of a sum calculated at the rate of twenty-five per cent. on such qualifying dividend.

Explanation.—In this section, "qualifying dividend" means, where the income received by a unit holder from the Trust in respect of units does not exceed one thousand rupees, such income, and where such income exceeds one thousand rupees, a sum of one thousand rupees';.

(*ii*) in sub-section (2),—

(*a*) in clause (*a*), the word "and" shall be omitted;
(*b*) in clause (*b*), after the word "individual", the words "who is resident; and" shall be inserted;

(*c*) after clause (*b*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely.—

"(*c*) deduction of income-tax shall be made by the Trust from the income distributed by it to a unit holder, being an individual who is not resident in India at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income.".

74. *Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.*—In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964,—

(*i*) in section 18, the words "and super-tax" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in the First Schedule,—

(*a*) in clause (*xii*) of rule 1, the words "and super-tax", shall be omitted;

(*b*) in clause (*i*) of rule 2, the words "and super-tax" wherever they occur, shall be omitted, and for the word "super-tax" occurring in sub-clause (*b*), the word "income-tax" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in the Third Schedule,—

(*a*) in Paragraph 1,—

(*i*) in the first proviso, for the words "of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles," the words "of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things" shall be substituted

(*ii*) in the second proviso, for the words "of manufacture or production of any article", the words "of construction, manufacture or production of any article or thing" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that where in the case of an Indian company or a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India—

(*i*) which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act, and

(*ii*) whose paid up share capital (subscribed and paid for in cash) as on the last day of the previous

year, is not less than twenty-five per cent.of the amount of the capital as computed under the Second Schedule to this Act,
the aggregate of—

(*a*) the amount of income-tax payable by the company in respect of its total income of the previous year under the provisions of the income-tax Act after making allowance for any relief, rebate or deduction in respect of income-tax to which the company is entiled under the provisions of the said Act or the annual Finance Act after deducting from such amount of income-tax the amount, if any, by which the rebate of income tax admissible to the company under the provisions of the annual Finance Act is, under the provisons of the said Act, reduced with reference to the face value of any bonus shares or the amount of any bonus issued by the company to its shareholders during the previous year or any previous year prior to that year; and

(*b*) the amount of surtax computed in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Paragraph'

exceeqs the amount calculated at seventy per cent. of the total income of the company, the amount of such excess shall be deducted from the amount of surtax referred to in clause (*b*) above and the balance shall be the amount of the surtax payable by the company.";

(*b*) for Paragraph 2, the following Paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

'2. The list of articles and things referred to in Paragraph 1 shall be as follows :—

(1) Iron and steel (metal), ferro-alloys and special steels.

(2) Aluminium, copper, lead and zinc (metals

(3) Coal, lignite, iron ore, banxite, manganese ore, dolomite, limeston, magnesite and mineral oil.

(4) Industrial machinery specified under the heading "8. Industrial machinery", sub-heading "A. Major items of specialised equipment used in specific industries", of the First Schedule to the Industries (Devlopment and Regulation) Act, 1951. (65 of 1951).

(5) Boilers and steam generating plants, steam engines and turbines and internal combustion engines.

(6) Flame and drip proof motors.

(7) Equipment for the generation and transmission of electricity including transformers, cables and transmission towers.

(8) Machine tools and precision tools (including their attachments and accessories, cutting tools and small tools), dies and jigs.

(9) Tractors, earth-moving machinery and agricultural implements.

(10) Motor trucks and buses.

(11) Steel castings and forgings and malleable iron and steel castings.

(12) Cement and refractories.

(13) Fertilisers, namely, ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt), ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate (nitrolime stone), ammonium chloride, super phosphate, urea and complex fertilisers of synthetic origin containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, such as ammonium phosphates, ammonium sulphate phosphate and ammonium nitro phosphate.

(14) Soda ash.

(15) Pesticides.

(16) Paper and pulp.

(17] Tea.

(18) Electronic equipment, namely, radar equipment, computers, electronic accounting and business machines, electronic communication equipment, electronic control, instruments, and basic compo-

nents, such as valves, transiestors, resistors, condensors, coils, magnetic materials and micro, wave components.

(19) Petrochemicals including corresponding products manufactured from other basic raw materials like calcium carbide, ethyl alcohol or hydrocarbons from other sources.

(20) Ships.

(21) Automobile ancillaries.

(22. Seamless tubes.

(23) Gears.

(24) Ball, roller and tapered bearings.

(25) Component parts of the articles mentioned in items Nos.(4), (5), (7) and (9), that is to say, such parts as are essential for the working of the machinery referred to in the items aforesaid and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quailty which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose and are in complete finished form and ready for fitment.

(26) Cotton seed oil'.

75. *Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.*—The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

76. *Surcharge on duties of customs.*—(1) in the case of goods chargeable with a duty of customs which is specified in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act as amended by this Act or any subsequent Act of Parliament, or in that Schedule read with auy notification of the Central Government for the time being in force, there shall be levied and collected as an addition to, and in the same manner as, the total amount so chargeable, a sum equal to 10 per cent of such amount:

Provided that in computing the total amount so chargeable, any duty chargeable under section 2A of the Tariff Act or section 77 of this Act shall not be included.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1966 except as respects things done or omitted to be

done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed be a Central Act.

77. *Regulatory duty of customs.*—(1) With a view to regulating, or bringing greater economy in, imports there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Governmet by notification in the official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act as amended by this Act or any subsequent Act of Parliament, a regulatory duty of customs not exceeding—

(a) 25 per cent of the rate, if any, specified in the said First Schedule read with any notification issued under section 3A or sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Tariff Act; or

(b) 10 per cent of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962.)

whichever is higher:

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1966 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any other duty of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962.) and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

(6) All regulatory duties of customs levied under sub-section (1) of section 58 of the Finance Act, 1964 (5 of 1964) shall, subject to any notification issued under section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) read withsub-section (4) of the said section 58, continue to have effect until the other provisions of this section come into force.

78. *Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.*—In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1965", the figures "1966" shall be substituted.

79. *Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.*—In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act), in the First Schedule,—

(a) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—", for sub-item (2), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Cigarettes...One hundred per cent *ad valorem*.";

(b) in Item No. 26, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Sixty rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(c) in Item No. 26A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (2), the entries "One thousand rupees per metric tonne." and "One thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall, respectively, be subatituted;

(d) in Item No. 26AA,—

(i) for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (i) and (ia), the entry "Forty-five rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots.,, shall be substituted;

(ii) for sub-items (ii) and (iii), the following sub-items shall be substituted, namely:—

"(ii) Plates and sheets (including uncoated plates and sheets intended for tinning and forms such as ridges, channels, rain water pipes and their fittings made from plates or sheets, but not including plates and sheets after tinning), and hoops, all sorts, other than skelp and strips.	Three hundred rupees per metric tonne *Plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots.

(*iii*) Skelp and strips	Three hundred rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots.";

(*e*) in Itme No. 27,—

(*i*) for the entry in the second column against sub-item (*b*), the entry "Manufactures, the following, namely, plates, sheats, circles and strips in any form or size, not otherwise specified." shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the entry in the second column against sub-item (*c*), the entry "Pipes and tubes, other than extruded pipes and tubes." shall be substituted;

(*iii*) after sub-item (c), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*d*) Extruded shapes and sections including extruded pipes and tubes.	Ten per cent *ad valorem*.";

(*f*) in Item No. 28, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Three hundred and seventy-five rupees per metric tonne' shall be substituted.

80. *Special duty of excise on certain goods.*—(1)When goods of the description mentioned in this section chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act (as amended by this Act or any subsequent Act of Parliament) read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable, are assessed to duty, there shall be levied and collected—

(*a*) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 6, 8, 9, 14D, 22A, 23A, except sub-item (1) thereof, 23B, 28, 29, sub-times (2) and (3) of Item No. 31 and Item No. 32 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, a special duty of excise equal to 10 per cent of the total amount so chargeable on such goods;

(*b*) as respects goods comprised in Items No. 2, 3 (1), sub-items I, II(2) and II(3) of Item No. 4, Items Nos. 13, 14, 14F, 15, 15A, 15B, 16, 16A, 17, 18A(2), 21, 22, 23, 23A(1), 27, 30, 31 (1), 33, sub-items (1), (3a) and (4)

of item No. 34 and item No. 37 of that Schedule, a special duty of excise equal to 20 per cent of the total amount so chargeable on such goods, and

(*c*) as respects goods comprised in Items Nos. 4II(1), 18, 18A(1), 18B, 20, 29A, 33A, sub-items (2) and (3) of Item No. 34 and radiograms comprised in Item No.37A of that Schedule, a special duty of excise equal to 33⅓ per cent of the total amount so chargeable on such goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1966, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such special duties shall be levied for purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duty of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

81. *Regulatory duty of excise.*—(1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act as amended by this Act or any subsequent Act of Parliament a regulatory duty of excise which shall not exceed 15 per cent of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act:

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1966, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesses; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897(10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such regulatory duties shall be levied for purposes of the union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply, in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duty of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

(6) All regulatory duties of excise levied under sub-section (1) of Section 62 of the Finance Act, 1964, (5 of 1964,) shall, subject to any notification issued under Rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, read with sub-section (4) of the said section, continue to have effect until the other provisions of this section come into force.

82. *Discontinuance of salt duty.*—For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1965, no duty under the Central Excise Act, or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

83. *Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.*—In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, in Item No. 4, under "11. *Manufactured tobacco*—", for sub-item 2), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Cigarettes ... Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*"

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART 1

Income-tax and surcharge on income-tax

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of Section 2 of the Income tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent. of the total income
(2) where the total incom exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000.
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000.
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 65 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a person, not being a non-resident —

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding the following limit, namely:--

(*a*) Rs. 6,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely:—

(*i*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age ; or

(*ii*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family ;

(*b*) Rs. 3,000 in every other case ;

(*ii*) where such person is an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be reduced by so much of the amount specified hereunder, as does not exceed the amount of income-tax so computed :—

(a) Rs. 100	in the case of an unmarried individual ;
(b) Rs. 175	in the case of a married individual who has no child wholly or mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has no minor coparcener ;
(c) Rs. 195	in the case a married individual who has one child wholly or mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has one minor coparcener wholly or mainly supported from the income of such family ;
(d) Rs. 215	in the case of a married individual who has more than one child wholly or mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has more than one minor coparcener wholly or mainly supported from the income of such family;

(*iii*) where the total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income tax payable shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds the limit specified in sub clause (*a*) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (*b*) of clause (*i*) of this proviso.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union, which shall be equal to the aggregate of the sums computed as hereunder :—

(*a*) where —

(*i*) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the amount of unearned income, not being income by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government or income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India under the Unti Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963.) included in the total income, or

(*ii*) in any other case, the amount of unearned income, included in the total income

exceeds Rs. 15,000,

a sum calculated on the difference between the amount of income-tak computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (*i*) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (*ii*), if such income had been the total income and the amount of income tax computed in respect of an income of Rs. 15,000 if it had been the total income, at the following rate, namely :—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 14,500	20 per cent of the amount of such difference.
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 14,500	Rs. 2,900 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 14,500.

(*b*) Where—

(*i*) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, the earned income and income by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government and income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963) included in the total income, or

(*ii*) in any other case, the earned income included in the total income

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income.tax

On the whole of the total income ... 45 per cent.

Surcharge on income.tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of its profits and gains from life insurance business ... 47.5 per cent.

Paragraph F

In the case of every company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—(31 of 1956),—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 80 per cent ;

Provided that a rebate shall be allowed in the case of such companies on such income at such rate or rates as are specified hereunder :—

	Income on which rebate is to be allowed	Rate of rebate
In the case of a company which—		
(*a*) in respect of its income liable to income-tax unde the Income-tax Act for the assessment yeae commencing on the 1st day of April, 1965, has made the prescribeda rrangements for the declaration and the payments within India of the dividends payable out of each income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act; and		
(*b*) is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the income-tax Act,—		
(*i*) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000	on the whole of the total income	37.5 per cent
(*ii*) where the total income exeeds Rs. 25,000	(*a*) on so much of the total income as consists of profits and gains attributable to the business of generation or distribution of electricity or of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles of things specified in the list in Part III of this Schedule.	85 per cent

exceeds Rs. 1 lakh,

a sum calculated on the amount of the difference between the income-tax computed in respect of the income referred to in sub-clause (*i*) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (*ii*), if such income had been the total income and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 1 lakh, at the following rate, namely:—

(1) where the amount of the difference does not exceed Rs. 65,000	5 per cent of the amount of such difference.
(2) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 65,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 3,250 *plus* 10 per cent of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 65,000.
(3) where the amount of the difference exceeds Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 9,750 *plus* 15 per cent of the amount by which the difference aforesaid exceeds Rs. 1,30,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every association of persons being a co operative society as defined in clause (19) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	5 per cent of the total income.
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 250 *plus* 10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000.
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,750 *plus* 41 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000:

Provided that—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 3,000, and

(*ii*) where the total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed forty per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 3,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

Where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 the amount of income-tax on such total income computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union of 6¼ per cent. of the amount of the difference between the income-tax so computed and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 25,000.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1)	where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000.	*Nil*
(2)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.
(3)	where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 8 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.
(4)	where the total income exceedsRs. Rs. 1,00,000	5,500 *plus* 12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax :

Provided that in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, the amount of surcharge for purposes of the Union computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be reduced by one-half of such amount.

	Income on which rebate is to be allowed	Rate of rebate
	(*b*) on the balance of the total income	30 per cent.
II In the case of a company which— (*a*) satisfies condition (*a*) of item I hereinabove, and (*b*) is not such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act,— (*i*) in the case of a company which is wholly or mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.	(*a*) on so much of the total income as consists of profits and gains attributable to the business of generation or distribution of electricity or of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in Part III of this Schedule—	
	(*i*) on so much of the profits and gains aforesaid as do not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs	35 per cent
	(*ii*) on the balance of the profits and gains aforesaid	26 per cent
	(*b*) on any income other than the profits and gains referred to in (*a*) hereinabove	
	(*i*) on so much of such income as, together with the profits and gains referred to in (*a*) hereinabove, does not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs	30 per cent
	(*ii*) on the balance of such income	

	Income on which rebate is to be allowed	Rate of rebate
(*ii*) in any other case	(*a*) on so much of the total income as consists of profits and gains attributable to the business of generation or distribution of electricity or of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in Part III of this Schedule	26 per cent.
	(*b*) on the balance of the total income	20 per cent.
III. In the case of a company which in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1965, has not made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act	(*a*) on so much of the total income as consists of royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern on or after the 1st day of April, 1961 and which has been approved by the Central Government	30 per cent.
	(*b*) on so much of the total income as consists of fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 and which has been approved by the Central Government	30 per cent.
	(*c*) on the balance of the total income	15 per cent.

Provided further that—

(*i*) the amount of rebate arrived at under the preceding proviso in the case of a company referred to in item I or item II of that proviso shall be reduced by the sum, if any, equal to the amount or the aggregate of the amounts, as the case may be, computed as hereunder :—

(*a*) on the aggregate of the sums computed in the manner provided in clause (*i*) of the second proviso to paragraph D of Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1964 (5 of 1964) as reduced by the amount, if any, which is deemed to have been taken into account, in accordance with clause (*ii*) of the said proviso, for the purpose of reducing the rebate mentioned in clause (*i*) of the said proviso to nil;	at the rate of 100 per cent.
(*b*) on the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares or the amount of any bonus issued to its shareholders during the previous year with a view to increasing the paid-up capital except where such bonus shares or bonus have been issued wholly out of the share premium account of the company after the 31st day of March, 1964;	at the rate of 12·5 per cent.

and

(*c*) in addition, in the case of—

(*i*) a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act, or

(*ii*) a company as is referred to in clause (*iii*) of sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of section 104 of the said Act, or

(*iii*) such a company as is exempt from the operation of section 104 of the said Act by a notification issued under the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section,

which has declared or distributed to its share-holders during the previous year any dividends other than dividends on preference shares—

(A) in the case of a company which since the date of the commencement of its activities has declared or distributed any dividends for the first time during

the previous year or any one of the four previous years immediately preceding such previous year—

on that part of the dividends other than dividends on preference shares which exceeds ten per cent. of the paid-up equity capital	at the rate of 7.5 per cent.

(B) in any other case—

on the whole amount of the dividend others than dividends on preference shares	at the rate of 7.5 per cent.;

(*ii*) where the sum arrived at in accordance with clause (*i*) of this proviso exceeds the amount of the rebate arrived at under the preceding proviso, only so much of the amounts of reduction mentioned in sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of clause (*i*) of this proviso as is sufficient, in that order, to reduce the rebate to *nil* shall be deemed to have been taken into account for the purpose:

Provided further that the income-tax payable by a company, as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act, and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 25,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 25,000 (the income of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company) ; and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any of the afore-said activities included in its total income for the previous year is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, where a part of the income of a company is not included in its total income because it is agricultural income, the amount declared or distributed as dividends (other than dividends on preference shares), the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares and the

amount of any bonus issued to its shareholders shall each be deemed to be such proportion thereof as the sum specified in clause (*a*) bears to the sum specified in clause (*b*), such sums being—

(*a*) the average amount of the total income of the company in the five previous years in which it has been in receipt of taxable income immediately preceding the relevant previous year ; and

(*b*) the average amount of the total profits and gains (excluding capital receipts) of the company for the five previous years referred to in clause *a*) reduced by such allowances as may be admissible under the Income tax Act but which have not been taken into account by the company in its profit and loss accounts for the said five previous years.

Explanation 3.—For the purpose of sub clause '*b*) of clause (*i*) of the second proviso, "share premium account' means an account forming a separate and identifiable part of the reserves of a company to which has been transferred a sum equal to the aggregate amount or value of the premiums on shares issued by the company.

Explanation 4 —For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that where any dividends were declared by the company before the commencement of the previous year and are distributed by it during that year, no reduction in the rebate shall be made under sub clause (*c*) of clause (*i*) of the second proviso in respect of such dividends.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193 to 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates :—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of Surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
on the whole income (excluding	18 per cent.	2 per cent

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, and interest payable on any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government);		
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, and interest payable on any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government);	Income-tax at 25 per cent and surcharge at 5 per cent of the amount of the income income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Paragraph A of Part I of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.	
(*ii*) on the income from interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, and interest payable on any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government.	12·5 per cent	2.5 per cent
In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is either an Indian company or a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within		

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
India,—		
on the whole income (excluding interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, and interest payable on any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government);	20 per cent	
(*b*) where the company is neither an Indian company nor a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India,—		
(*i*) on the income from dividends payable by an Indian company which is not such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act and which is wholly or mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in Part III of the Schedule;	15 per cent	*Nil*
(*ii*) on the income from dividends payable by any other Indian company or any company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India,	25 per cent	*Nil*

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*iii*) on the income from royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement which is made by it with the Indian concern on or after the 1st day of April, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government;	50 per cent	*Nil*
(*iv*) on the income from fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 and which has been approved by the Central Government;	50 per cent	*Nil*
(*v*) on the income from interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, and interest payable on any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government; and	40 per cent.	*Nil.*
(*vi*) on any other income	65 per cent.	*Nil.*

PART III

List of articles and things

(1) Iron and steel (metal), ferro-alloys and special steels.

(2) Aluminium, copper, lead and zinc (metals).

(3) Coal, lignite, iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore, dolomite, limestone, magnesite and mineral oil.

(4) Industrial machinery specified under the heading "8. Industrial machinery", sub-heading "A. Major items of specia-

lised equipment used in specific industries", of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).

(5) Boilers and steam generating plants, steam engines and turbines and internal combustion engines.

(6) Flame and drip proof motors.

(7) Equipment for the generation and transmission of electricity including transformers, cables and transmission towers.

(8) Machine tools and precision tools (including their attachments and accessories, cutting tools and small tools), dies and jigs.

(9) Tractors, earth-moving machinery and agricultural implements.

(10) Motor trucks and buses.

(11) Steel castings and forgings and malleable iron and steel castings.

(12) Cement and refractories.

(13) Fertilisers, namely, ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt), ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate (nitroline stone), ammonium chloride, super phosphate, urea and complex fertilisers of synthetic origin containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, such as ammonium phosphates, ammonium sulphate phosphate and ammonium nitro phosphate.

(14) Soda ash.

(15) Pesticides.

(16) Paper and pulp.

(17) Tea.

(18) Electronic equipment, namely, radar equipment, computers, electronic accounting and business machines, electronic communication equipment, electronic control instruments and basic components, such as valves, transistors, resistors, condensors, coils, magnetic materials and micro wave components.

(19) Petrochemicals including corresponding products manufactured from other basic raw materials like calcium carbide, ethyl alcohol or hydrocarbons from other sources.

(20) Ships.

(21) Automobile ancillaries.

(22) Seamless tubes.

(23) Gears.

(24) Ball, roller and tapered bearings.

(25) Component parts of the articles mentioned in items Nos. (4), (5), (7) and (9), that is to say, such parts as are essential for the working of the machinary referred to in the items aforesaid and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose and are in complete finished form and ready for fitment.

(26) Cotton seed oil.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 3)

Rates of Annuity Deposits

(*i*) In the case of any depositor whose total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 ... *Nil.*

(*ii*) In the case of any depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000—

5 per cent. of the adjusted total income:

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

(*iii*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000—

7½ per cent, of the adjusted total income:

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(*a*) an amount calculated at five per cent, on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 20,000;

(*b*) one half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs, 20,000.

(*iv*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000—

10 per cent. of the adjusted total income;

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(*a*) an amount calculated at seven and a half per cent, on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 40,000;

(*b*) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000.

(*v*) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 70,000—

12½ per cent of the adjusted total income ;

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the agregate of the following sums, namely :—

(*a*) an amount calculated at ten per cent on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 70,000 ;

(*b*) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Explanation.—In this Schedule, "total income" means total income computed in the manner laid down in the Income-tax Act without making any allowance under section 2800 of that Act.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 75)

PART I

In the First Schedule to Tariff Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 30, for the figures "60" and "50" in the fourth and fifth columns, the figures "75" and "65" shall respectively be substituted ;

(*ii*) in Items Nos. 31, 31(2), 31(3) and 31 (5), for the entry against each of them in the fourth column, the entry "100 per cent *ad valorem*" shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) in Item No. 31 (1), for the figures "75" and "65" in the fourth and sixth columns, the figures "100" and "90" shall respectively, be substituted ;

(*iv*) in Item No. 44, for the figures "50" in the fourth column the figures "75 ' shall be substituted ;

(*v*) in Item No. 46 (3), for the figures "26" in the fourth column, the figures "50" shall be substituted ;

(*vi*) in Item No. 47 (2), for the entry in the fourth column, the entry "Rs. 10.25 per kilogram or 75 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher" shall be substituted ;

(*vii*) in Item No. 63 (10),—

(1) for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (*i*), the entry "Rs. 305.00 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(2) for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (*ii*). the entry "Rs. 325.00 per tonne" shall be substituted; and

(*viii*) in Item No. 63(20A), for the figures "30" in the fourth column, the figures "100" shall be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	**A** British Colony	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
"28B Sodium hydrosulphite	Preferential Revenue	100 per cent. *ad valorem*		90 per cent. *ad valorem*	90 per cent. *ad valorem*	

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, in SECTION VI, after Item No. 28A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

R. C. S. SARKAR,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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